

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1861.

NO. 84.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Is furnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$4 for six months; \$2 50 for three months; payable in advance

NOTICE:

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

A. D. McInnes, - - - - -	Nanaimo,
S. T. Tilley, - - - - -	New Westminster,
H. Nelson, - - - - -	Yale,
B. Brailey, - - - - -	Fort Alexander,
Robinson's Express, - - - - -	Similkameen,
M. Merritt, - - - - -	Port Hope,
T. M. Loop, - - - - -	Douglas,
T. Cooper, - - - - -	Port Douglas,
Capt. Peterson, - - - - -	Lytton City,
L. P. Fisher, - - - - -	San Francisco,
G. Street and F. Algar, - - - - -	London.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada.

EIGHT DAYS LATER DATES.

Dates from St. Louis to August 31st.

The mail steamship Sierra Nevada, Captain Wakeman, arrived at Esquimalt yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, bringing California dates to the 6th inst., and States' dates to August 31st:

Four thousand rebels are reported at Benton, Missouri, fortifying that place.

It is rumored that the New York *Daily News* and *Day Book* are to be suppressed immediately, by order of the Government. It being reported that they receive assistance from Southern sympathizers, who circulate them.

It is intended that the Government will not longer allow Kentucky to occupy a neutral position.

Baltimore papers have agreed to comply with the request of Gen. Dix, to refrain from publishing news which will aid the enemy.

It was reported that Jeff. Davis had approved the act of appointing two other commissioners to Europe; also the act for the aid of Missouri, in repelling invasion, and authorizing her admission into the Confederation.

The Confederate Congress is reported to have received despatches by telegraph, stating that the English Government has sent orders to Admiral Milne of the Gulf Squadron, to see that British merchant vessels be adequately protected in the ingress and egress to and from the ports of the South. The officials at Richmond believe much of it to be a fact.

The French Consul at Richmond has received despatches announcing the arrival of several French war vessels at Norfolk.

W. H. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, applied to the Provost Marshall for a passport to cross the Potomac, and was flatly refused.

The continued improvement of the Federal troops in all respects in Eastern Virginia is the chief subject of congratulation.

St. Louis, Aug. 29.

The Potomac Investigation Committee at Washington report 200 spies in the Departments, who cannot be depended on as loyal.

Several women have been arrested in Washington and other places, under surveillance for giving comfort to rebels.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation calling for 42,000 volunteers of the Militia of the State, to serve for six months unless peace is sooner declared in the State.

In consequence of the President's proclamation, Adams & Co. have issued orders to all their offices to refuse to take letters from the Confederacy.

The Postmaster General has issued the following order:

Officials and agents of the Postoffice Department will without further instruction lose no time in putting an end to written intercourse with seceded States, by the arrest of any express agent or other persons who shall after this order receive letters for transmission to or from said States, and will seize such letters and forward them to this Department.

(Signed) W. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

The State Department issues an explanatory note in relation to passports, which are principally intended to check the communication of disloyal persons to Europe. Passports are not required of ordinary travelers on the lines of mailroads of the United States entering the British possessions unless any special case of suspected persons be objected to by an agent of the Government on the border. The agents there will cause such persons to be delayed until a communication has been made to this department in regard to the case.

St. Joseph, August 31.

Government is considering the propriety of organizing a National Detective Police.

A woman from Beauregard's headquarters was arrested as she passed through our line into Alexandria, having about her person some 200 letters addressed to and implicating prominent citizens of Washington and Alexandria.

Foreign mails by the last steamer were received at the State Department. Advice from our Ministers show that the European Governments appreciate the Bull Run disaster to its full extent. The Northern troops are given more credit for bravery and endurance than our own papers have claimed. Their front heavy works were considered by military men as giving the rebels so great an advantage, as to make it a matter of wonder how raw recruits could be induced to assault them under such dreadful advantages. Our Ministers are confident that no movement to recognize rebels as national will be made so long as our Government maintains its forces in the rebel States. The feeling on the Continent generally is that the North would be aroused by the disaster to its army, and that defeat would deter any arrangement with the rebels. Officials in the British Government are impressed with the belief that the battle, without defeat, would only prolong the contest, without deciding anything.

Several persons have been arrested, among them are Mrs. Greenhew, widow of the former Librarian and Translator of the State Department.

Mr. Gwin's trunk—ordered to go to West Point—was seized and examined. Plans of the fortifications at the Chain Bridge and on the other side of the Potomac, traced on paper by some clerk in the War Department, were found.

Dr. Manning was arrested, and other arrests will soon be made.

Washington City was thrown into excitement by a report that martial law would be declared immediately. The authorities have not decided to take such a step.

A committee from Boston are endeavoring to persuade the President that he ought to change his constitutional advisers. It is stated that these gentlemen represented the sentiments of certain prominent monetary interests in Boston, who demand that the heads of the War and Navy Departments must come off, else they will not risk capital further. The matter has created considerable feeling.

The London *Globe* denies, by authority, the statement that Admiral Milne has reported that the blockade of Southern ports is ineffectual. It says that no general report on the subject has been officially received.

The government has reliable information of a quarrel which has broken out among the leading traitors of the Southern Confederacy which promises to be disastrous. The belligerents are Toombs and Virginians and North Carolinians on one side, and Davis, Wigfall, and South Carolinians on the other.

At Washington the Secessionists generally are alarmed by the late arrests. They think matters are growing serious to them.

The remains of Gen. Lyon were embalmed at St. Louis, and left there yesterday by Adams' Express under military escort for the East.

It is reported that the English and French fleets on our coast are intended for service at Vera Cruz, intervention in Mexican affairs being the probable design of these Governments.

Richard Wallack, who was appointed Mayor of Washington, in place of Berrett, is a strong Unionist.

Secretary Seward has gone to New York, to arrange a new passport system.

The Union men of Kentucky are ready for whatever issue the Secessionists may force upon them. Government has rented a building at Washington for the confinement of female prisoners.

The battle of Cross Lanes near Summersville, on the 26th, proves to have been a bloody affair. Col. Tyler's 7th Ohio were attacked on both flanks and in front at the same time, while breakfasting. Our troops immediately formed in order of battle and fought bravely. They saw little chance of success as the enemy was too powerful. Companies B, C and I suffered most severely, being in the hottest of the fight. They stood up bravely, fighting against fearful odds, and making dreadful slaughter in the enemy's ranks. Our forces scattered after they had fought their way through, but soon formed again. They fired, but received no reply or pursuit by the enemy. The rebel force was 3,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, with 10 guns. Of ours 900 were engaged, 200 of which are missing. The rebel loss is fearful. The enemy's colors and two prisoners were captured.

The Charleston *Mercury's* correspondent says: "We are without the sympathy and friendship of any Nation on earth. The only argument by which we can influence them is by necessities and fears." This correspondent says that the Confederates suffered more in killed and wounded than the Federals [at Bull Run]. Complaints are made at the Land Office on Monday, (9th), and four following days.

Douglas street to Swan Lake, (Commissioners' line.) Swan Lake to Junction of East and West Saanich Roads.

Junction of E. and W. Saanich Roads to Elk Lake.

Elk Lake to South Saanich.

Sureties will be required to ensure the works being executed well and rapidly. Lowest tender necessarily accepted.

J. DESPARD PEMBERTON, Surveyor General.

Office of Lands and Works, September 7th, 1861.

RECEIVED.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 4th July, 1861.

The following important notice to Mariners, communicated to this Government by the Naval Commander-in-Chief, is hereby published for general information.

By command of His Excellency the Governor.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Charleston *Mercury's* correspondent says: "We are without the sympathy and friendship of any Nation on earth. The only argument by which we can influence them is by necessities and fears." This correspondent says that the Confederates suffered more in killed and wounded than the Federals [at Bull Run]. Complaints are made at the Land Office on Monday, (9th), and four following days.

Russell, of the London *Times*, returned from an expedition to our camps, reports our troops wonderfully improved during the last fortnight.

The Confederate Congress has appropriated \$800,000 for defending the city of New Orleans, and \$140,000 and two iron-clad Gun-boats for the defence of the Mississippi river and Memphis.

The remains of Gen. Lyon arrived at Cincinnati the 23rd, and left the same night for the East.

The statement that news had been received indicating the speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy by European Governments is false. They intend to respect the blockade, and await the result of the contest.

It is reported that Brigham Young has declared Utah independent.

EUROPE.

John Bright has made a speech at Rochdale (Eng.) in which he opposed interference of the Government in American affairs.

The private subscriptions to the Italian loan amounted to 963,000 francs. Among the principal are the Rothschilds of Paris, for 150,000; Böhmida and Bambaroux of Turin, for 123,000.

The reactionists are making some trouble in Italy. The Archbishop of Naples has been arrested and removed from office.

Serious riots have again occurred in the Jewish quarters of Prague (Austria). The Synagogue and some houses were attacked and several persons wounded; 45 arrests were made.

The powder magazine at Villafeliche, in Arragon, has been blown up; 100 mills were burned down. Twenty workmen were killed or seriously wounded.

The Sultan of Turkey is pushing forward his reforms vigorously.

CALIFORNIA.

The result of the State election is highly gratifying to the Unionists. Stanford, the Republican nominee for Governor, and the entire State ticket of that party, has been elected by a plurality of both the other candidates. Both branches of the Legislature are Republicans. McConnell, the Secession candidate for Governor was lost in the race.

Gallagher, private Secretary to Gov. Nye of Nevada Territory, who was lost in the mountains, has been found in a starving condition.

The total number of freemen entitled to vote in San Francisco is \$55.

The first regiment of California Infantry has been sworn into service. One member did not take the oath, and was arrested; but was subsequently released on saying that he did not understand the ceremony.

Mr. Moreno, a wealthy native of Buenos Ayres, committed suicide at San Francisco on the 2d inst., by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

The U. S. Marshal at San Francisco has seized the ship Henry Brigham, just arrived there from Liverpool with a cargo of coal. The captain is a Union man; but the vessel is owned by Secessionists at Charleston, S. C. One or two other vessels are under suspicion.

HOSTILITIES IN ARIZONA.—It appears that the news which was received by way of New Orleans, which we published in our regular telegraphic dispatch relative to an engagement which took place between Colonel Bayor's command and the Federal troops near Fort Fillmore, in Arizona, is confirmed by a dispatch from Los Angeles. The Federal troops were under the command of Major Lynde, who evacuated Fort Fillmore on the morning of the 27th ult., and endeavored to make good his retreat in the direction of Fort Stanton. There was a succession of charges for a distance of six miles. The dispatch says:

"The United States commander finally agreed to an unconditional surrender. Of the eleven companies which surrendered, three were of the regiment of Mounted Riflemen, eight companies of infantry, one

of cavalry, and one company of dragoons.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

Monday Morning, Sept. 16, 1861.

British Columbian Convention.

This body met at Hope last week, and after transacting their business, adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. They re-affirm the old grievances of the Colony and touch very properly upon the question of squandering money on the Gold Escort, and on building Churches at Douglas and Lillooet, with some other matters. Some indignation was manifested, we understand, at the continued silence of the Home Government on the subject of the petition which was forwarded to the Queen by the Convention last winter. The delay in the answer is attributed to Gov. Douglas, whether correctly or not we cannot say. There can be no doubt whatever but some one in power is very much to blame indeed. And when we consider that Gov. Douglas very candidly told a delegation of the New Westminster Convention that British Columbia was not fit for representative institutions, it is very probable that he has been a chief agent in inducing the Home Government to treat that petition with contumacious silence. We are glad, however, to find that the Convention is not made of such stuff as to be snuffed out by gubernatorial despotism, treasury bribes for New Westminster streets, or by the inexcusable neglect of the Imperial authorities to answer their petitions. They intend to scatter hundreds of copies of their grievances through Great Britain and the Colonies; and if no satisfactory answer to the prayer of their petition be received before next spring, they are determined to send a delegate to England. Such is the right spirit with which to go to work to emancipate British Columbia from the galling despotism under which it labors; and if the Convention follow up their resolves, the enemies of justice to British Columbia will be defeated, and the cause of the people be successful.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CONVENTION.

Opening of the Convention.

The roar of Cannon on Tuesday, Sept. 10th, told the people of Hope that the second session of the Convention was a fact. As it reverberated amid the hills and wound around the hollows of the mountains, fancy read in it the knell of tyranny and oppression.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

One ornament alone was visible as we entered the house, and that was the flag of Great Britain gracefully looped with white. Under this flag was the President. Around a most unpretending looking table in front of him sat the Delegates, while in the rear were interested spectators. The President's address was characterized by brevity and appositeness. He alluded to the former meeting, the grievances it complained of, the conspicuous silence manifested by the Home Government in respect to them. He questioned the good faith of Gov. Douglas in the matter referred to, showed that our grievances were notoriously on the increase, argued that as British subjects serfdom was inimical to our tastes and instincts, and concluded by counselling moderation, that Gov. Douglas might be prevented from accusing them of demagogism and disloyalty.

(As a delegate will be sent from this Colony in the Spring to represent our wrongs in person to the Home authorities, we would commend to the notice of parties interested, this same President, as combining in himself many qualities needed for the position.)

THE DELEGATES.

They are now to speak, but let us look at them, for the face is an index of the mind. They are nearly all middle-aged men, and their thoughtful appearance is an encouraging omen. If you converse with them, you will find them men sincerely attached to the Fatherland; an attachment retained through protracted Colonial experiences. They are from England, Ireland, and Scotland; are Episcopalian and Nonconformist, Conservative and Liberal, yet all agreeing on the necessity of having in our midst institutions worthy of our race. These delegates are men who intend staying in the Colony—many of them having resident families and hence their presence has a weight denied to citizens of the world.

Their spoken remarks were cautious and temperate, the result being the appointment of a committee of five to draft an address to Her Majesty, setting forth in the strongest terms all our grievances, "which exist under our present oppressive rule."

REPORT.

On the second day at noon the Committee reported. Their report was a well-written document and contained among older alleged malpractices, allusions to the late Church and State abortion, the Gold Escort, its expensiveness and utility, its confusion and clashing so evident in the selection and erection of a principal road to the interior, the multiplicity of officials and the unutilitability of many of them.

The welcome which an authorised delegate from the Home authorities would receive—the grievance *par excellence* being the total absence of British representative institutions.

This report, after some verbal amendments, was accepted, and copies of it are to be printed and sent to the principal journals of Great Britain and the Colonies, as well as to Her Majesty and the prominent Statesmen who surround her.

The business of the Convention was now over and they separated, after the usual formal courtesies, subject to the call of the Chairman in the future.

Their sayings and doings are not free from imperfections, and possibly some portions of them may invite hostile criticism, but yet we challenge Gov. Douglas to the proof of this country being unfit for manumission and peopled by men who add incapacity to disloyalty. There is a mighty colonial feeling stirring within us, and fortunate will the Governor be if he is wise enough to aid instead of retarding the efforts of a people whose only end is the supremacy of institutions dear, ever dear to the British heart. Circumstances have made men great, but the men so honored had tact to use these circumstances aright—and it remains for James Douglas to go down to posterity as a man fit for the age he lived in or as an imbecile who, failing to appreciate his true mission, was thrust aside by the principles he impotently opposed.

TRAVELER.

THE GOLD ESCORT.—The British Columbian attributes the apparent failure of this institution to the want of proper officers; and particularly alludes to the conduct of a young man named Hankin, who, from our cotemporary's account of his doings, seems to have what he lacks in brains made up by a superabundance of avarice. The Columbian says:

It seems that Mr. Hankin, the gentleman to whom we allude, and who holds but a secondary

position in the service, has become so puffed up with self-importance since being raised from the position of an up-country baillif to the dignity of an officer in the Gold Escort, that his men must not presume to sit with him at the same table on board a public steamer, but must wait until he and the other passengers have finished their meals, and then take what is left; and not only so, but one man must black his boots, another clean his horse, and all perform menial service for the distinguished official! The men very properly refused to comply with his impertinent commands, believing that their duties in connection with the Gold Escort did not require that they should become shoe-blacks or stable-boys, and consequently the Gold Escort did not require that they should become shoe-blacks or stable-boys, and consequently

USE OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR HELD BY THE CONFEDERATES.—The Richmond Examiner remarks: The supply of coal in this city next winter will be short. There are two reasons for this: 1st. The cutting off of the anthracite supply; and 2d. A deficiency of labor in the pits to meet the consequently increased demand for bituminous coal. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested to the proper authorities that the Yankee prisoners now here be sent to the neighboring coal pits, and there made to labor for the bread and meat they consume. They are safe places of confinement, and our soldiers now required to guard them could be put to better use. The writer of this, who is well acquainted with the delightful temperature of coal-pit on a hot August day, only objects to the arrangement because of the increased comfort the Vandals would enjoy in comparison with that of their present location in confined tobacco factories.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Carpenters and Builders.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED until 4 P.M. on Wednesday next for the erection of TWO STORES on Wharf street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

R.D. LEWIS,

Corner Government and Broughton Streets.

Sept. 16, 31



VANCOUVER ISLAND COLONY.

TENDERS FOR ROADS.

THE TENDERS RECEIVED ON THE 13th inst., being considered too high, contract No. 1 only has been let.

FURTHER TENDERS are invited which will be considered on Saturday next.

Contractors who tendered on the 13th inst. are invited to amend their tenders, as a reduction in the amount of work specified, the particular of which can be ascertained on application at this office, has been made.

J. DESPARD PEMBERTON,

Surveyor General.

Office of Lands and Works, }

September 13th, 1861.

Sept. 16, 61

RECEIVED

EX MARCELLA,

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Service and Prayer Books,

Both handsomely and plainly Bound.

—ALSO—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Superior English Stationery.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,

sell 1m

BOOK BINDING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

WILLIAM STEWART, FROM EDINBURGH, is prepared to execute orders for Book Binding in the best styles and at the lowest rates.

Government Work Contracted for.

Orders left at Messrs. HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S, Yates street, promptly attended to.

sell dm

RECEIVED

ASSAY OFFICE.

MARCHAND & CO.,

Respectfully announce to the public of

Victoria and British Columbia

that they have opened their new office for the

ASSAYING OF GOLD, SILVER,

COPPER, AND OTHER ORES,

And are now fully prepared to make all Assays on

trusted to them with

Correctness and Care.

Returns made in from 3 to 6 hours in bar or coin

at the option of the depositor.

M. & CO. beg to refer to the following bankers:

Wells, Fargo & Co., Victoria.

McDonald & Co., Victoria.

Ladd & Tilton, Portland Oregon.

Davison & May, San Francisco.

Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Tallant & Wilde, San Francisco.

Parrott & Co., San Francisco.

Sather & Church, San Francisco.

Harris & Co., San Francisco.

Abel Guy & Co., San Francisco.

OFFICE—in the building formerly occupied by

McDonald & Co., No. 8, Yates street, Victoria.

sell 1m

RECEIVED

PIONEER SALOON.

Johnson Street, opposite the Colonial Market.

THIS NEW SALOON WILL BE OPENED

to-day by the undersigned, who pledges himself to the public to

SELL NOTHING BUT THE

BEST BRANDS

OR

Wines, Liquors and Ales

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THOS. J. BIRNES.

sell 11

RECEIVED

AUCTION.

I WILL SELL,

MONDAY, Sept. 16th, 1861,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,

AT SALESROOM, WHARF STREET,

TO CLOSE INVOICES:

—Cases Oregon Hams and

Shoulders,

—Cases Eastern Lard,

11 Firkins Isthmus Butter, &

10 Firkins Goshen Butter in

Double Packages,

100 Mats S. I. Sugar,

And a variety of other Gro-

ceries.

J. A. McCREA,

Auctioneer.

sell 1s

RE-OPENING

OF THE

COLONIAL HOTEL.

FROM THIS DATE THE PROPRIETORS

of the COLONIAL RESTAURANT have re-

sumed possession of the Colonial Hotel, and hence-

forth both houses will be carried on as one establish-

ment as formerly. The proprietors beg respectfully

to call the attention of their friends and the public to this notice, and trust that by care and attention to their wants and wishes to continue to merit the

patronage hitherto granted them.

REMOVAL.

UNTIL MY NEW STORE IS FIN-

ISHED on the corner of Fort and Langley streets

I have removed my place of business from Yates street to the Hudson Bay Company's Building in the old Fort Yard.

au27 Im

JAMES BELL

BLANKETS FOR SALE, BY

JAS. N. THAIN & CO.

STORAGE Received on the most favorable conditions. An experienced Wrangler will be in charge.

JAS. N. THAIN & CO.

JAMES LOWE,

(of the late firm of Allan, Lowe & Co., San Francisco)

Commission Merchant,

VICTORIA, V. I.

Office in Pitwell's Brick Building, Yates street.

au29 Im

RE-OPENING

OF THE

COLONIAL HOTEL.

THE COTTON & ST. ANN WILL

open their classes again on Monday morning,

Sept. 18th, for the instruction of pupils.

se21 Im

OPENING SCHOOL.

THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN WILL

open their classes again on Monday morning,

Sept. 18th, for the instruction of pupils.

se21 Im

GENERAL MEETING OF THE

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Monday Morning, Sept. 16, 1861.

LETTER FROM CARIBOO.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NO. XXII.

ANTLER CREEK, August 13, 1861.
LIGHTNING CREEK.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—This is a stream of considerable size which rises on the south side of the range a short distance from the head of Williams' Creek and running parallel with the mountains receives the water of Van Winkle Creek and numerous gulches. There is no chance to work in the bed of Lightning Creek without fluming, and as the season is too far advanced to go into that speculation, several parties applied to the Commissioner to record their claims and allow them to lie over until next spring. This Mr. Nind very properly refused to do. Good prospects have been found in the canon at the head of Lightning and the banks also prospect pretty well, but as no immediate raise can be made, there are but few miners on the ground.

Van Winkle Creek has some good claims on it and 40 men are at work. Cunningham's discovery claim averaged over \$100 a day for some time, and one day some 3½ pounds weight was taken out.

Hall's, Davidson's, Last Chance and Chisholm's Gulches, together with other mountain streams in which coarse gold has been found, empty into Lightning in the order named, and the furthest (Chisholm's) is probably 3½ miles west of Antler. Unfortunately, the company I was with confined its travels to the north side, and as most of these gulches were struck during our absence, I cannot give you any very exact information about them, but from what I have gathered from parties mining there.

Last Chance appears the best of the bunch. As much as \$40 was panned out on this stream by two miners who were earliest on the spot. The diggings on this as well as on the other gulches are generally very shallow and will not last long unless they strike it in the banks. The number of good claims on each gulch is said to be limited to some 12 or 15, and the pay is expected to average 2 ounces a day. An auriferous quartz lead found near Chisholm's is expected to turn out very rich, as a seam of fine gold can be distinctly traced through a piece of the croppings brought to Antler.

SUPERFICIAL PROSPECTING.

The amount of prospecting hitherto bestowed on this part of Cariboo has been altogether of a trifling and hen-scratching character, which circumstance is attributable to the short time miners will be able to work this season and the consequent desire on their part to find ground into which they can pitch without any preparation and take out a sufficient quantity of the ore to winter them in a decent manner. It is impossible to find out what amount of gold is in the country until tunnels are run into the banks of the auriferous streams after the original channels, which, owing to the loose nature of old bedrock earth hereabouts, must certainly have suffered considerably from hill slides some time or other since the flood. From existing indications, nothing appears more certain than that rich and permanent diggings will hereafter be found in many places now passed over by the hasty step of the prospector, and it is not by any means improbable that paying diggings will be traced west up to and even beyond the Fraser. The quartz and slate formation prevails with striking uniformity throughout the range I have described, and on the banks of lakes, in the swamps, and on the summits of mountains; in fact, if wherever the action of water by removing decayed vegetation and moss permits a glimpse at the soil, the ground is white and studded with quartz of every sort and size. Many miners believe that the swamps (which are a feature, and a disagreeable one, of Cariboo) will in course of time be worked by large companies, and prove the best diggings in the country. However, as things stand at present, any one attempting to prospect them would certainly be looked upon as deficient in the article of *mens sana*.

A rumor was current in town a few days ago that a color had been found in a beaver dam by a colored individual, but I do not place any reliance on the statement, which seems to me very highly colored indeed.

The distance from Chisholm Gulch to the Fraser is not supposed to be more than 60 miles, and Mr. Mitchell, the proprietor of the bridge on the North Fork of Quesnel, started yesterday with the intention of going through to the river. Should he succeed, a route will certainly be opened.

As I have scarcely room in this letter to give you the general mining news, and other details which have accumulated during my absence, I shall reserve them for another letter by the first Express.

ARGUS.

A ROW ON KANAKA ROAD AND A ROWDY POLICEMAN.—About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning a man named McDonald, residing on Kanaka road, brought word to the Police Barracks that policeman Brown and several half breeds had entered his house, and after beating himself and partner severely, had taken possession of three squaws. McDonald further stated that Brown had snatched a revolver at him and struck him on the head with it; but after a severe struggle he (McDonald) had succeeded in getting the weapon from him and exhibited it as a trophy at the station-house. Officers Levy and Blake immediately proceeded to the scene of the row and apprehended Brown and a half breed named Julian Jollybee. Brown fought desperately and tore the clothes of his brother officers and struck them several severe blows before he could be secured. On the way to the barracks he fainted through a loss of blood from wounds in the head received during his fight with McDonald, who was also taken into custody on a charge of hitting Brown with a stone.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SIERRA NEVADA."—The steamship Sierra Nevada, Capt. Wake-man, arrived at one o'clock yesterday afternoon from San Francisco, with about fifty passengers and 275 tons of assorted merchandise. She will start on the return trip at daylight to-morrow.

BUSY.—Yesterday the arrival of three steamers, viz: the Otter, Caledonia and Sierra Nevada, kept our townspeople rather busier than they are wont to be on the Lord's Day; and the churches, in consequence, could only boast of an attendance below the average.

Capt. David H. Wallace of the steamer Eliza Anderson, has our thanks for a late paper sent us from San Juan Island yesterday.

The N. G. bark Anna Barnard sailed for Sooke on Saturday morning last, to load with spars for San Francisco.

THE MISSING GOODS FROM THE "TRUE BRITON."—**IMPORTANT ARRESTS.**—It is well known to most of our business community, that a large quantity of goods shipped on board the British bark True Briton, at London, were missing on her arrival here; but whether they had been lost at the Falkland Islands (where the vessel put in for repairs) or were abstracted while the vessel was discharging at Esquimalt, was a matter of conjecture until Friday last, when a man of respectable appearance called at the boot and shoe store of Webster & Co., and offered for sale cheap a quantity of boots and shoes bearing the trade-mark of a London firm who have been in the habit of making consignments to Reid, McDonald & Walls, of this city. Having heard that the firm mentioned were sufferers by the deficiencies in the True Briton's cargo, Webster & Co. lost no time in communicating to Mr. Walls the fact that the goods had been offered for sale. Mr. W., after a conference with Mr. Sproat of Stamp & Co., who are the consignees of the vessel, informed the Police of the circumstances, and Chief Smith, Sergeant McMillan, and officer Taylor, on Saturday arrested John J. Hart, John A. Hughes, and Pat McKinney, on a charge of larceny in having stolen goods from the True Briton. Hart was formerly a merchant at Fort Hope, B.C., and was the person who offered the boots and shoes for sale; he is also said to have sold a quantity of flannel to a firm on Wharf street. Hughes, until recently, was a boatman at Whatcom, W. T. McKinney is an Esquimalt boatman. A number of pairs of shoes, sold by Hart to a shoemaker on Government street, were recovered on Saturday night. Reid, McDonald & Walls are sufferers to the tune of about \$500; the boots and shoes stolen are valued at \$256. The supposition is that the sailors stole the goods from the vessel and took them to McKinney at Esquimalt, who acted as receiver, and afterwards sold them to Hughes, who turned them over to Hart to sell on commission. It is not known that Hart or Hughes actually knew that the goods were stolen, and friends insist that their innocence will be fully established in the Police Court. An examination will be had by Mr. Pemberton at one o'clock this afternoon, and as counsel has been engaged on both sides, the matter will no doubt receive a thorough sifting, and the guilty parties sent to a higher court for trial.

BURGLARY AT THE THEATRE.—Burglars in this country appear to have as little respect for temples of Thespis and the property of artistes as they have for dwellings and the ictas of common folk. On Saturday night, or Sunday morning before daylight, some villain or villains entered the rear of the Victoria Theatre, by unhooking a pair of large doors, and breaking a pane of glass in a window, visited the dressing room of W. E. Burton, the actor, and abstracted about \$60 worth of clothing and wardrobe, among which was an elegant suit of Sunday clothes. The scamps helped themselves to the most valuable articles and left the balance lying around loose to be picked up in the morning by the disconsolate owner. The perpetrators are supposed to be Indians—as usual. The villains who would rob an actor deserve to be excommunicated.

ARRIVAL OF THE "OTTER."—The steamer Otter arrived at noon yesterday from New Westminster, with 25 passengers and \$30,000 in gold dust. Among the passengers was his Excellency Governor Douglas. Two passengers by this arrival, from Cariboo, had in their possession over \$12,000 in gold dust. The miners are busily at work in that region, and the yield of gold is increasing daily. A meeting to further the opening of a route from Alexandria to the coast, was held at Munroville, Antler Creek, on the 18th ult., and a Committee appointed to receive subscriptions towards that end. Business is lively throughout the sister Colony. Governor Douglas has made an appropriation towards improving the streets of New Westminster.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CALEDONIA."—The steamer Caledonia arrived early yesterday morning from New Westminster with 15 passengers and about \$15,000 in gold dust. The news from Cariboo is of the same encouraging nature as that published by us last week.

RACE.—Mr. Howard of Esquimalt has matched his horse "Black John" against Mr. Phillips' horse "Soda Water," single dash of a mile, for \$100 aside. The race to take place over the Beacon Hill course on Monday, 30th inst., between the hours of two and four o'clock, p. m.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—This body will meet again to-day at the usual hour, when the bill to amend the procedure in civil cases, the Criminal Bill, and Incorporation Bill, will be taken up.

The "Hecate," H. M. S. Hecate arrived on the 4th inst. at San Francisco, in five days from this port. She will go on the dry dock at Mare Island for repairs.

THANKS.—To Charles W. Morgan, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, for files of late papers brought by the Sierra Nevada yesterday.

The N. G. bark Anna Barnard sailed for Sooke on Saturday morning last, to load with spars for San Francisco.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, August 12.]

Is it a Real or a Mimic War?

Senator Breckinridge, who, as is alleged and believed, was concerned in a conspiracy to seize the capital in February, and become the head of a provisional government, after doing what mischief he could at Washington, attempted to excite the people of Baltimore to a renewal of violence. And this was permitted! The presence of 5 or 6 regiments is required to preserve the peace of Baltimore. And yet a known and avowed enemy, in time of war, is allowed to go there, and in a public harangue, endeavor to stir up rebellion. Popular sentiment, fortunately, was divided, and a few Union men were able to drown the voice of the traitor. But why was he not arrested? Where, and when, in the history of rebellions, were arch traitors thus tolerated? How many noblemen have been hurried to the Tower for offenses venal compared with those of Breckinridge? How long would Louis Napoleon have reigned if he had dealt thus tenderly with his enemies? What would be the fate of Senator Wilson if he should attempt to address Secession audience, or even venture into Secession territory? "A halter, and the first tree?" Indeed, Union citizens of Secession States are hung, or hunted away from their burning mansions and confiscated estates.

But here the order of things is reversed. We have been forced into an unnatural war, all the horrors of which fall upon loyal citizens without provoking retaliation. Rapacity and ferocity—fire and rapine—the jail and the gibbet, distinguish one side, while magnanimity and forbearance characterize the other. The skulking miscreants around Arlington, Alexandria, Fairfax, &c., who shoot our sentinels, when brought in as prisoners, are released on taking the oath of allegiance. Hissing traitors, who keep the enemy informed of all our movements, reside unmolested, in Washington, and, until very recently, if not now, occupy desks in some of the Departments, receiving pay from the Government for betraying its secrets. It is needless to say that this ill-judged and ill-deserved forbearance emboldens traitors and disheartens loyal citizens. But it may not be unprofitable to say—and we say it with emphasis—that this condition of things is unendurable and will not be endured. This turning of the other cheek to the smiter must cease. More than enough of these humiliations were endured before the war existed. We must now have "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," blow for blow, and blood for blood. Actual war, all the severities of which have been visited upon Union men, had existed for a third of a year, costing us more than 3000 lives and more than a \$100,000,000. The prosecution of the war calls for still greater sacrifices. Meanwhile business is paralyzed, property depreciated, and labor unrequited. The sufferings and penalties of war must not therefore be all on our side. When such men as Breckinridge come among us, stirring up rebellion, if the Government does not deal with them, the people will.

The enemy strikes wherever he finds a weak or defenseless point. If a Union visor is up, a javelin is thrust by it; if a peasant is found in our armor, its wearer is pierced. Peatants, to our great shame and greater annoyance, cruise with safety, capturing our merchant ships, and causing consternation in our commercial cities. We held Fort Sumter, but allowed rebels, in reach of its guns, to construct the fortifications and batteries to which it was surrendered. We hold Fort Pickens, but in reach of its guns permit the enemy to trench and fortify. We have a navy—a navy which in other wars, was not only our means of defense—our pride and glory—but the terror of our enemies. What has that navy done, or what is it doing in effect, in this war? Has it rendered the blockade efficient? Has it achieved glory or won laurels? Where, along the extended and exposed coast of rebellion, has the navy made its mark? Where and in what way has it annoyed and harassed an enemy who is constantly annoying and harassing us? Is it not time we ask earnestly, that this war should assume all the features and inflict all the penalties of war? Can the government afford any longer to invent mitigation or indulge sympathies? Life and spirit must be imparted to the war, and zeal and confidence restored, by a radical reform in this respect. The enemy must be struck at wherever he can be hurt. Exposed places invite attack all along the coast. The Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc., either or all of which states have harbors, villages, and cotton fields at our mercy, are not even menaced; and instead of being required to defend themselves, they send their regiments to bear us almost in sight of the capital.

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

We have just received seven days later intelligence from Fort Garry (Red River Settlement), of a perfectly reliable character, and which fully confirms the previous report of the gold mines on the North Fork of the Saskatchewan river.

A small party has already come down the Saskatchewan to Fort Garry, bringing \$1200 in gold dust which has been consigned to J. C. Barber & Co., and by them sent to New York. This amount was taken out about eight hundred miles, water communication, from Red River. The same party and others are preparing outfit for another expedition up the Saskatchewan.

Peculiar efforts had been made to keep the matter a secret, especially by working on the superstition of the Indians—the latter having helped to dig the gold.

The Hudson Bay Company's traders have repeatedly denied the fact that there was gold on the Saskatchewan, and, as a general thing, discouraging any attempt to discover it—it being of course thought any considerable immigration thither would interfere with the fur trade, which is the Company's main resource.

From all accounts we can gather, the mines are quite extensive, and they will effect a great revolution in the material interests of the Northwest.—St. Cloud, (Min.), Union, Aug. 14.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. Nathan, wife and son, W. Collins, W. H. Collins, J. M. Collins, J. Freid, Mr. Stamp, W. Westlake, —Aernethy, Miss Poet, Dr. Poet, wife, 2 children and servant, P. Jackson and wife, Major Haller, U. S. A., Mrs. Richardson and 2 children, S. C. Bridge, —Erida, and 29 others.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 14—Sloop Northern Light, Montford, Port Townsend.

Sept. 14—Star Sierra Nevada, Wakeman, San Francisco.

Star Caledonia, Frain, New Westminster.

CLEARED.

Sept. 14—Sloop Northern Light, Montford, Port Townsend.

Anna Barnard, Olenstead, Sooke.

London Porter and Stout

EX ALMA AND OTHER ARRIVALS.

YASSINS IN 4 DOZ CASES, QUARTS

THORNTON, bottled by Duckworth, in 4 doz cases

TAYLOR'S, bottled by Victoria Stores, London, in 4 doz cases

BARCLAY, PERKIN & CO'S, bottled by Friend, in 4 doz cases

MORRICE, COX & CO'S, bottled, in 4 doz barrels

For sale by THOS. PATRICK & CO,

421 Main, Cor. Johnson and Government streets

FOR SALE.

TENNENT'S GLASGOW DRAUGHT

Ale, in hds and barrels.

Tennent's Glasgow Bottled Pale Ale, in qts;

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Oregon Cider, in barrels and qr cases.

For sale in lots to suit.

J. J. SOUTHGATE & CO., 225 fm Wharf street.

FOR SALE.

THE SLOOPO "BOZ," CAPT. PRATT.

Every evening leaves for the above ports.

On the return trip she leaves

Namoo every Saturday. For freight and passage apply to Wm. Muir, Langley street.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural & Horticultural

SOCIETY

—OR—

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION

of this Society will be held in Victoria, on

WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of OCTOBER, 1861, at

which the following premiums will be awarded:

CLASS A.

SECTION 1—BULLS.

For the best yearling, calved after the 1st Jan-

uary, 1860, \$10 00

For the 2d best do do 3 00

For the best two years old, calved after the 1st January, 1859, 5 00

For the 2d best do do 3 00

For the best three years old, calved after the 1st January, 1858, 2 00

For the 2d best do do 1 00

For the best Bull of any age, 5 00

SECTION 2—HEMPERS AND COWS.

For the best yearling, calved after the 1st Jan-

uary, 1860, \$3 00

For the 2d best do do 1 00

</div

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

The high repute and extensive sale of Messrs. Perry's Medicines having induced many unprincipled individuals to foist upon the public their spurious imitations of them, it is now open to all persons purchasing their medicines, that none are genuine unless the underneath signature of R. & L. PERRY & CO. is affixed on the outside of each wrapped up of the CORDIAL BALM OF SYRUP, and that every bottle, being broken on the bottle, to indicate which is fony; and, in addition, all Messrs. Perry's medicines sold in Australia, India, China, and all other parts of the world, will be accompanied by a printed label, which will be pasted over the bottle, and address in full, and every packet and bottle must be accompanied by a copy of the pamphlet, entitled "Extracts from the 'Silent Friend,'" which is included in the price charged for the medicine.



SURGEONS.

Messrs. R. & L. PERRY & CO. are only to be consulted at their residence, No. 19, Berners street, Oxford street, London, as they never, under any circumstances, travel either at home or abroad, and they hereby caution the public against any person using their names.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRUP.—Established nearly a century, and known throughout the world as THE GREATEST REGENERATOR; a never-failing remedy for the loss of many powers, restores the impeded powers of life when exhausted by the effects of age, infirmities, and disease. It is a sovereign in all cases of extreme nervous debility, produced by early impotence, and various other causes, spermatorrhoea, exhaustion, incapacity for society, study, or business, indigestion, shortness of breath, timidity of sight, giddiness, palpitation, rheumatism, liver complaints, colic, constipation, and relaxation, dysentery, asthma, joint fever, lumbago, gout, rheumatism, coughs, colds, sore, weak, and ulcerated throats, nervousness, hysteria, pains in the limbs, interrupted circulation, tic-douloureux, restlessness at night, all chronic diseases, and all female complaints. A sovereign in all cases of debility, a mortal triumph of art over nature, and is adapted for both sexes. It has the effect of restoring and increasing the natural vigor of those who are suffering from prostration and languor produced by debility in the colonies of man, in children. Thousands have been restored to health by its use, as sworn to on oath before the Right Hon. Lord Mayor of London, and the following Aldermen.—Sir Peter Laurence, Kt., Sir James Duke, Bart., M. P., Sir John Musgrave, Bart., Sir George Carroll, Kt., Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., Sir David Willmott, Bart., Sir William Chubbitt, Esq., M. P., Sir Henry Muggleton, Kt., and others.

Price 1s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 3s., which saves 1s.; and in 2s. bottles, effecting a saving of 2d. **Perry's Concentrated Detachable Essence,** a remedy for any of the forms of Secondary Symptoms, and for purifying the system from contaminations. It is recommended for all those diseases for which mercury, &c., are not only employed in vain, but also to outer ruin of health. Its action is purely detergent, and its beneficial effects upon the system is inestimable. Price 1s. and 3s., per bottle, also a saving of 1s.

Perry's Patent Concentrated Essence of Copalpa & Cubeb Sugar-Coated Globules composed of rare and valuable gums, and also extracts of copalpa and cubeb, and some of the aromatic gels, gum norba, and all aromatic attractions, sedimentary and highly refined secretions, dorsal pains and renal irritations in either sex, causing immediate relief by subduing inflammatory action, perfectly tasteless, still retaining at the same time all the curative powers of these valuable preparations.

In case of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c., a single trial will prove the efficacy of this unequalled remedy; as it at once acts up in the kidneys, bladder, and the uro-genital organs, restoring them to their healthy state. Price 1s. and 3s. per box.

Health Depends Upon Pure Blood.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. An infallible cure for all diseases of the skin, such as scurvy, scrofula, ulcers, boils, blisters, pimples on the face and body, &c. Price 1s. and 3s. per box.

On Nervousness, Relaxation & Exhaustion.

New Edition, enlarged to 100 pages, illustrated by 100 Antislavery Engravings on Steel, just published, price 2s. 6d.

THE SILENT FRIEND.

A Medical Work on the Nature, Treatment, and Cure of nervous and physical debility, exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all uro-nervous diseases of the nervous system, and other diseases incidental to both sexes, producing a degeneracy of the body, and a want of strength, terminating in total debility and incapacity; showing why these diseases so often appear incurable, when in reality they can be effectively removed by the most simple means.

Also to be had from all Agents in all parts of the world,

Extracts from the Silent Friend,

Price 6d., which contains directions for the guidance of patients, and is included in the price charged for the medicine.

Sold at Messrs. R. & L. PERRY & CO.'s Wholesale Depot, No. 19, Berners street, Oxford street, London.

Agents: BARCLAY & CO., 75, Farringdon street, London.

Price 1s. and 3s. per box.

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THE ABOVE BILLIARD SALOON, with EIGHT FIRST-CLASS PHELAN TABLES, now open to the public. The Cushions on these tables are the latest patent, and are a great improvement on their predecessors. The ROOM is fitted up so as to combine ELEGANCE with COMFORT. The BILLIARD will be kept constantly supplied with the very best breeds of

Wines, Liquors and Segars,

and the subscribers hope, by strict attention, to merit the patronage of all who admire and practice the GAME OF BILLIARDS.

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720 and 722 Montgomery st.,
Opposite the New Metropolitan Theatre,
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The subscriber begs to inform the public that the above named BILLIARD SALOON is also intended to serve as a shaw and saleroom for

**Phelan's Patent Combination Cushions
and Modern Billiard Tables,**

and Billiard Trimmings of every description. Parties desirous of purchasing Billiard Tables will thus have an opportunity of selecting from a varied assortment, both in style and finish, and can also test the superiority claimed for the Cushions and Tables. Mr. DAN LYNCH will always be on hand, and ready to give all required information with regard to the merits of these justly celebrated Billiard Tables. The subscriber cordially invites all interested parties to call and examine.

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VISITOR.—The Lord Bishop of Columbia

PRINCIPAL.—The Rev. Charles T. Woods, M. A., VICE PRINCIPAL.—The Rev. O. Glover, M. A., Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND DRAWING, Mr. E. MALLANDAINE.

THIS SCHOOL IS CONDUCTED UPON the plan of the Grammar Schools of England, and is designed to qualify for the Learned Professions, Commercial and Mercantile pursuits, and for the Universities.

In addition to sound Religious Instruction, the Course of Education comprises:

A thoroughly sound English Education,

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Twelve to sixteen, 8s. per month.

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500 NEW SALMON BARRELS AND

a splendid SALMON NET for sale cheap,

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July 1st 1m

THE BRITISH COLONIST, PRINTED

and Published by Amor DeSomor, Gover-

ment street, near the Post Office, Victoria, V. I.

Monday morning, September 16, 1861.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

RINGO'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

Langley street, few doors South of Yates,

VICTORIA, V. I.

THIS NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOTEL is now ready for the reception of boarders. Board by the day, week or month at reasonable rates.

PRIVATE ROOMS, PARLORS, AND WELL VENTILATED BEDROOMS.

The Table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. SAMUEL RINGO, Proprietor

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PERRETT & TIGHE, Proprietors,

N. W. Corner of Yates and Waddington Sts.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS NEW SALOON beg most respectfully to inform their friends and customers, that having opened in their new building, they are now prepared to supply them with

Wines, Liquors, Ales & Cigars,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

The upper story of the building will be fitted up as SLEEPING APARTMENTS for the accommodation of guests.

HOT LUNCH EVERY DAY.

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COFFEE SALOON,

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MEALS FURNISHED AT ALL HOURS

ON the shortest notice and best style.

BOARD PER WEEK, \$7.00 AND UPWARDS.

THE FINEST WINES, PORTER, ALE,

—AND—

SEGARS,

auis 2m

PROCLAMATION.



Vancouver Island.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion

of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's

Colonies of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, etc., etc., etc.

WHEREAS I, JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor of the said Colony, am duly authorised in the premises.

Now therefore I, James Douglas, do hereby publish

and declare and proclaim that

(Description of the Port of Alberni.)

II. That the aforesaid Port of Alberni is and shall be, until otherwise determined by proper authority, a Port of Entry and Clearance for Ships and Goods.

(L. S.) Given under my Hand and the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, this nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and in the twenty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

auis 2m

All kinds of Clothing,

EITHER FOR THE MINES OR BALL ROOM

FURNISHING GOODS,

OF every Description;

HATS AND CAPS

IN every Style;

BOOTS AND SHOES

From the best Makers;

CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, ACCORDIONS, PLAYING CARDS, TOBACCO-CO., SEGARS, CANDLES, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

Given under my Hand and the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, this nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and in the twenty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

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